

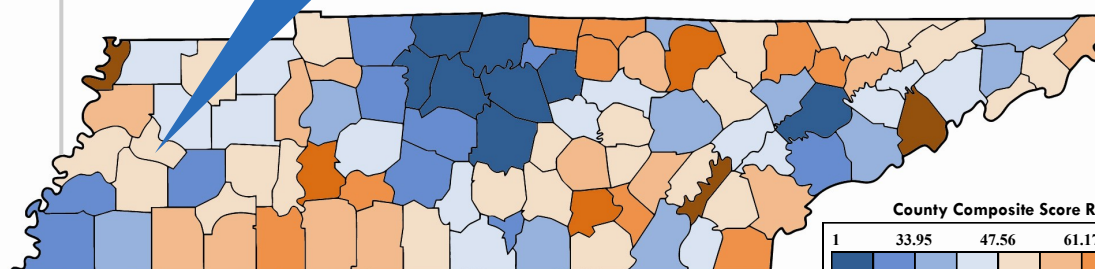
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: CROCKETT COUNTY

2012

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Population (2010): 14,586

Pop. Density: 55/square mile

Seat of Government: Alamo

Largest City: Alamo

Down from 38th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR	DATA	RANK
Rhea	55	Employment and Earnings Composite	51.00	58 ▼
Unicoi	56	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$26,835	59 ▼
Claiborne	57	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	70.62%	75 ▼
Van Buren	58	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	71.7%	12 ▲
Bedford	59	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.4%	31 ▲
Carter	60	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	28.9%	78 ▼
Stewart	61	Economic Autonomy Composite	54.13	64 ▼
Cannon	62	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	18.5%	81 ▲
Coffee	63	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	12.3%	57 ▲
Crockett	64	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	76.3%	63 ▲
Haywood	65	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.24%	24 ▲
Marion	66	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	18.5%	89 ▼
Decatur	67	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	21.0%	61 ▲
Wayne	68	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	42.8%	37 ▲
Monroe	69	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	10	21 ▢
Benton	70	County Overview: Crockett County women joined the local workforce at significantly higher rates since the year 2000 and made gains in business ownership, but continue to have a smaller impact on the local economy than women in most counties. Local women also made small gains in earnings relative to their peers statewide, and fell further behind male wages in the county. Similarly, academic progress was substantial, but figures continue to trend toward the bottom two thirds of statewide rankings. In sum, significant decreases in certain indicators weighed too heavily for other advancements to improve Crockett's overall rank.		
Warren	71			
Bledsoe	72			
Lawrence	73			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

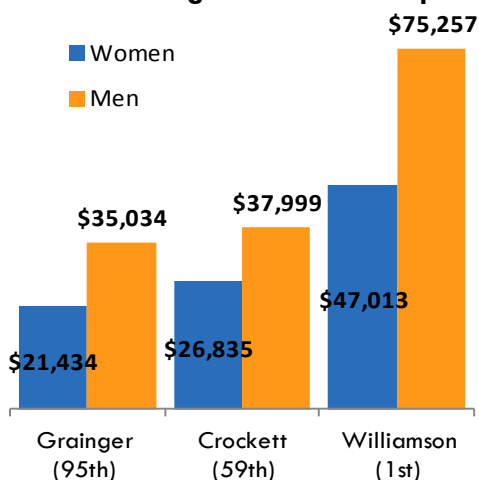
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Crockett County

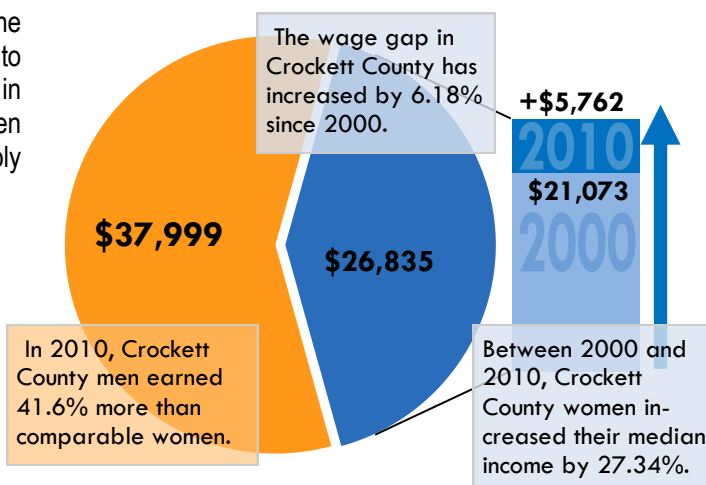
## ▼ Earnings

**C**rockett County's women saw slower increases in median income than their peers across the state and their wages fell further behind men in the county between 2000 and 2010. Adding only \$4,517 to the 43rd ranked income in 2000, female earnings in Crockett ranked 59th in 2010. Gains among women roughly matched inflation rates but contrasted sharply with male earnings, which grew 38.4 percent.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



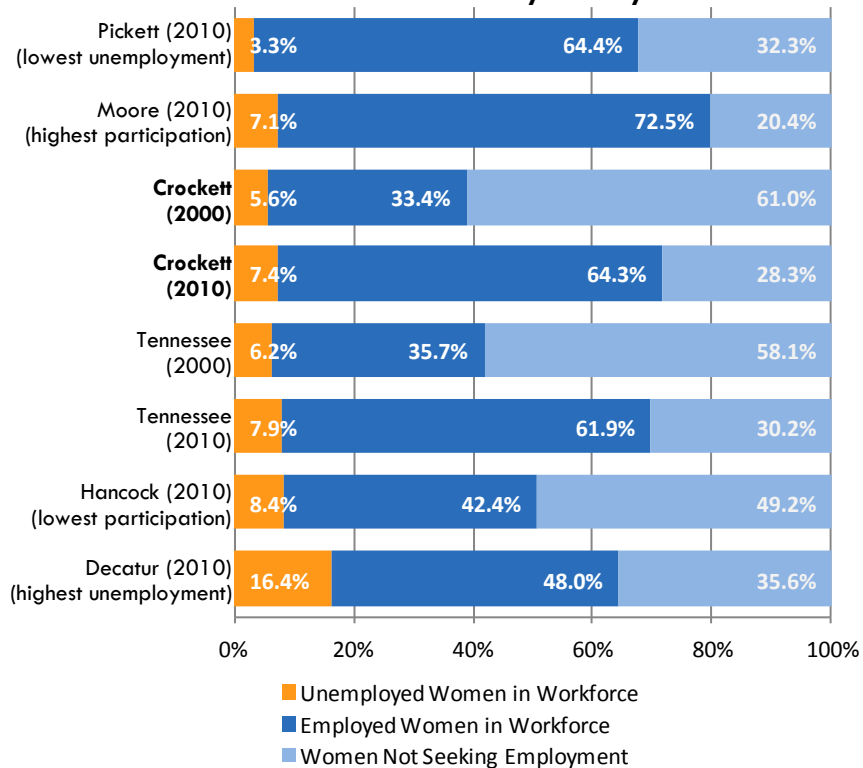
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Both** men and women in Crockett County lag behind the statewide figures for median income, but the disparity between the two grew by 6.18 percent between 2000 and 2010, resulting in a shortfall of \$11,164 in female earnings relative to local males'. This deterioration was rare in Tennessee during this period, and resulted in a huge drop in Crockett's statewide ranking, from 16th to 75th in this category.

## ▲ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

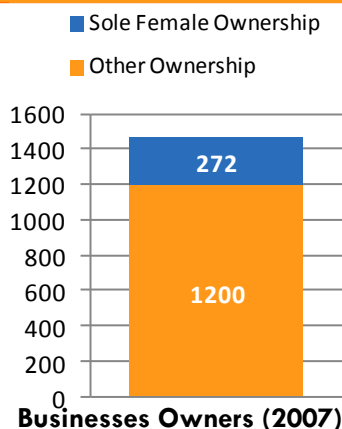


**Women** in Crockett County joined the workforce in significant numbers since 2000; reaching a rate of 71.7 percent (ranked 12th) in 2010 from 75th-ranked 39 percent ten years prior. Crockett County women also participated at a slightly higher rate than Tennessee women overall, but fall short of local men in this category by nearly seven percent.

In a positive trend, local participation rates increased at a significantly faster pace than female unemployment, which increased by only 1.8 percent between 2000 and 2010. This increase was small relative to other counties in Tennessee and resulted in a bump of 22 places, from 78th in 2000 to 66th in 2010.

Women with children under six were slightly more likely to be jobless, at a rate of 7.9 percent, while 8.6 percent of Crockett County's men were estimated to be searching for work.

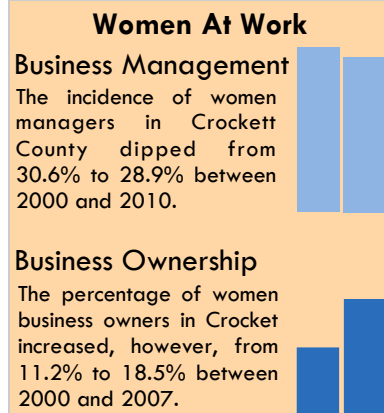
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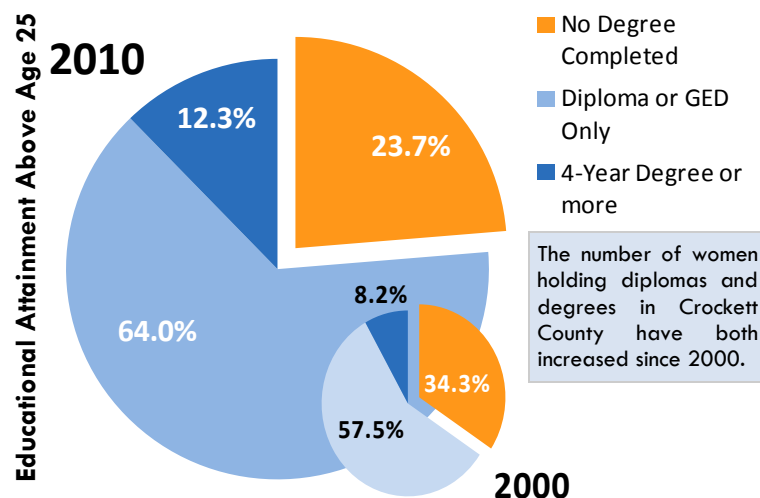
**Crockett** women saw a slight decrease in managerial presence between 2000 and 2010. Countywide, nearly 2 percent fewer managers were female in 2010, resulting in a substantial drop from 18th to 78th.

As of 2007, business ownership figures contrasted sharply with hiring trends, reaching 165 percent of the 2000 rate. Reaching ownership of 18.5 percent of all businesses in the county, women still ranked poorly relative to their peers elsewhere in the state, increasing from 87th to 81st.

Crockett trailed statewide figures in both indicators.



## Education



**Women** in Crockett County held a third more degrees in 2010 than they did in 2000, and the number of women with diplomas increased from 65.7 percent to 76.3 percent. Both of these increases were been significant enough to improve the county's relative rankings—to 57th and 63rd, respectively—though Crockett continued to trail behind statewide rates in each.

Dropout rates also improved in Crockett County (ranked 24th from 27th), and measured in at roughly one-third the statewide rate of 0.61 percent.

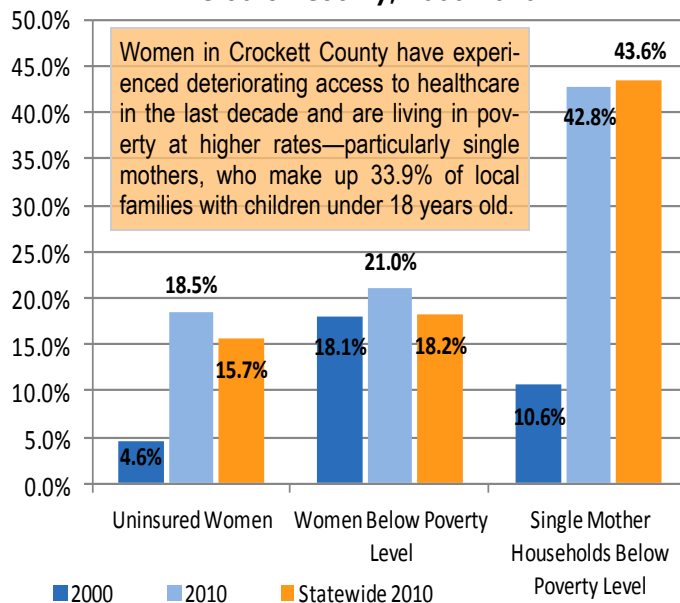
## Living

**Compared** with figures from 2000, women in Crockett County have seen a dramatic decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty. When compared to the experiences of women across the state in 2010, Crockett performed very poorly regarding health insurance (ranked 89th, down from 10th) and relatively better in terms of poverty—local women improved to 61st from 73rd.

In line with statewide trends, Crockett County's single mothers experienced a larger increase in poverty levels. Recent data indicates that these women are more than four times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were more than twice as likely to do so as the average women in the county. Disturbingly, this figure was still lower than the statewide estimate for single mothers.

The 2010 teen pregnancy rate of 10 in 1000 girls ranked 21st in the state, and was less than a third the statewide rate of 37 in every 1000 girls.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Crockett County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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